

LICENSING BILL.

30,000 HOUSES TO BE CLOSED.

SHORTER SUNDAY HOURS.

BARMAIDS MAY BE ABOLISHED.

The Licensing Bill—officially described as a Bill to amend the Licensing Act, 1828 to 1906—was introduced in the House of Commons this week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will be found to fulfil more than the predictions which have been made as to the intention of the Government to proceed on drastic lines in dealing with the vast and complicated interests which are involved in the liquor traffic. Early in his speech Mr. Asquith laid it down as the great essential of Government policy on the Licensing question that there should be—

- A progressive reduction of facilities for the retail sale of intoxicating drink.
- Recovery by the State of the property in licenses which, theoretically, it has possessed from the first, and which has been inappropriately allowed to slip out of its control.

The Bill in Brief.

Having struck the keynote, so to speak, of his Bill by laying down these propositions, Mr. Asquith outlined his scheme by which it is sought to effect the following changes:—

A compulsory reduction of the number of on-licenses to one for every 750 persons in town, and one for every 400 in country districts. Taking town and country, the present ratio is about one license for every 350 persons.)

As a result of the effort to diminish the existing ratio, from 30,000 to 32,000 on-licenses, or one-third of the whole, to be suppressed.

Every licensing authority to be required at an early date to prepare a scheme for carrying out the statutory reductions, and to submit it to a Central Licensing Commission.

The Time Limit. Powers of optional reduction to be vested in the licensing authority, to whom will be restored the discretion taken away by the Act of 1904. Provisions vesting powers in Quarter Sessions to be repealed.

Borough licensing committees to be increased in number to a minimum of three, and to be indemnified for costs of appeal by the local treasurer.

Licenses refused on the ground of redundancy to be compensated, but no change to be made in the source of compensation.

Area of levy to cover the whole of England and Wales, and a national fund to be created vested in the central authority.

Time limit to be 14 years. Compensation to be such a sum as will purchase an immediate annuity for the unexpired years of the reduction period.

Local Option and Clubs. Local Option to decide the issue of all future new licenses, whether "on" or "off," by a simple majority of the electors.

Any refusal of a new license to be rescinded only after an interval of three years by another poll.

Local Option to be given to Wales. Clubs to renew their licenses annually, and the law in general in relation to clubs to be strengthened.

Chief Constables or other high officials (not in uniform) to have power to inspect any club, whether in Pullman or elsewhere.

The bona fide trader's limit to be extended from three miles to six miles.

Sunday Opening and Barmaids. Sunday opening in the country to be limited to one hour in the middle of the day and two hours at night.

The exclusion of children from public houses, the closing of public houses on polling days, and the employment of barmaids to be left to the discretion of the justices.

Expenses of the new Central Licensing Commission to be paid out of Central Compensation Fund.

The Bill Condemned. When Mr. Asquith had unfolded his proposals, Mr. Balfour rose and subjected them to severe criticism. He described them as a gross injustice. It would lead, he declared, to the augmentation of unlicensed premises, which it did not intend to diminish or control. The Bill violated the fundamental equities which should govern legislative proposals, and would transfer the consumption of liquor from premises over which magistrates and police had control to premises over which they had none.

The Bill was neither honest, as regarded the property of the licensed holder, nor would it be effective in the interests of temperance. After further discussion, Mr. Asquith formally brought in the Bill, and it was read a first time.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

LEAVES FOR CONTINUED LOOKING REMARKABLY WELL.

The appearance of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain as he left Victoria (S.E. and C.R. station) for the Continent was a gross injustice to the augmentation of unlicensed premises, which it did not intend to diminish or control. The Bill violated the fundamental equities which should govern legislative proposals, and would transfer the consumption of liquor from premises over which magistrates and police had control to premises over which they had none.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

An Infamous Bill.

With the arrival of Monday last the House of Commons felt that the real work of the Session was about to commence. The precincts of Westminster presented all the usual characteristics of a "full dress" debate. Eager crowds thronged the galleries—the galleries were packed—every seat on the floor of the House was taken. When Mr. McKenna rose to his feet a burst of encouraging cheers went up from the Liberal Benches. Nor had the Minister for Education proceeded far with his speech before it was apparent to all that the struggle would be grim and bitter. Proposals such as these could meet with but one answer from the supporters of religious teaching in the schools. After the passing of the Bill there would be no class of school only which is to receive rate aid, where, as Lord Robert Cecil remarked, the creed of the County Council is to be taught in lieu of the creed of the Apostles. Voluntary schools in the country districts (some 6,000 in number) are to be confiscated in spite of the fact that voluntary schools in the towns are not allowed to receive rate aid, but rate aid is to be withdrawn and a small State grant given in its place.

It did not need Mr. Balfour's cry of "no quarter" to determine the attitude of the Unionist party. The burst of cheers which greeted him as he rose to reply indicated clearly the feelings of his followers. He denounced the Government for their barefaced attack on the Church of England. With outstretched arm and voice quivering with indignation, which he made no attempt to disguise, the leader of the Unionist party contemptuously taunted the Ministerialists with starving the schools in towns where religious teaching is not allowed, while they do not approve. "You are placing the parents," he said, "in that most cruel of all dilemmas—that either they must sacrifice their worldly interests to their religious convictions, or their religious convictions to their worldly interests." Certain it is that this Bill will be fought—and fought to a finish.

A Debate in the Lords.

What a contrast to the restlessness of the House of Commons is the reposeful atmosphere of the House of Lords. Here everything is leisurely and dignified. The discussion was opened by Lord Lansdowne, who introduced a Scottish Land Bill framed on precisely similar lines to the English Agricultural Holdings Bill passed by the Government last Session. This action on his part was to provide a method of obtaining Small Holdings as an alternative to the proposals of the Government.

Lord Crewe had spoken on behalf of the Government. He declared the Bill to be a measure of justice, and that at that moment passing a measure similar in objects (though very different in method), and which would be before their lordships next week.

Lord Lansdowne, too, had spoken, and after he resumed his seat, there was a moment of expectation while questioning glances were turned towards the cross benches. Lord Rosebery rose from his place next to the Prince of Wales and walked to the table.

Leisurely the ex-Prime Minister of the Radical party settled himself into the well-known attitude—leaning against the table with legs crossed and hands clasped—and commenced his attack. He flooded ridicule on the suggestion that the bringing forward of this measure was an act of discourtesy to the Commons, and declared that in view of the difference between the two Houses on the question it was their absolute duty to present an alternative. Turning towards his son-in-law, Lord Crewe, he accused him of taking refuge in a conspiracy of silence. Finally he told the Government that he preferred the Bill of the Unionists to that of Capt. Sinclair's, inasmuch as it accomplished a similar object and did not introduce the system of dual ownership which had been the curse of Ireland.

Temperance Legislation.

On Thursday again there was a bitter fight in the Parliamentary dove-cote, when Mr. Asquith introduced the Licensing Bill. As he proceeded to explain the proposals of the Government, with the clearness and masterly grasp of subject which he always displays, the applause of those behind him became louder and more exultant. Mr. Balfour lay back with closed eyes and again a sudden move forward, and a lightning note on the sheet of paper in front of him, showed that the greatest debater in the House of Commons was only playing possum!

Tremendous applause from the Radicals was accorded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as he resumed his seat after having spoken for an hour and a half. The Bill will add greatly to the popularity among the reformers M.P.s, but the opinion among holders of brewery shares, many of whom are quite small investors, is quite another matter, for it would involve the loss of nearly all capital invested in licensed properties, and many breweries would go bankrupt. Undoubtedly also the Bill means an increase in the price of beer if "sinking funds" are to be provided.

The Ladies' Day.

Friday was the "Ladies' Day," but it is really rather difficult to take this sort of thing very seriously. What ever may be one's views on "Woman Suffrage" ("The People's" M.P. is in favour of a vote being given to all female ones), nobody can imagine that it is practicable to pass into law, as a private member's Bill, proposals which would involve an immediate General Election, notwithstanding the vote of 271 to 92 in their favour. Next week we have more subjects of interest, including Mr. Ramsey MacDonald's motion on the reduction of armaments, and also the Navy Estimates. Thus at last we are getting to business.

"The People's" M.P.

LIBEL DAMAGES.

AN M.P. AWARDED £1,000.

GROSS AND MALICIOUS.

Mr. Justice Bucknill and a common jury, sitting in the King's Bench Division, concluded the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Wm. Johnson, M.P. for the Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, and secretary of the Warwickshire Miners' Association, against Patrick M'Nicholas, a miner, to recover damages for alleged slander. The words complained of were spoken by defendant when addressing certain meetings of miners at Hemmington Hill, near Poleworth, and the plaintiff said that they imputed dishonesty to him in the management of the affairs of the union. Defendant denied that the words bore the meaning which had been put upon them, and said they were spoken without malice, and in circumstances which rendered them privileged. Mr. Shearman, K.C., and Mr. C. B. Marriott appeared for plaintiff, while Mr. Vachell, K.C., Mr. Joy, and Mr. Cotes-Freely represented defendant.

Mr. Marriott, in addressing the jury for plaintiff, said that the main question for their consideration was whether or not Mr. Johnson had put forward a balance-sheet which was false to his knowledge or through his gross carelessness. He submitted that the evidence which had been adduced showed conclusively that there was

A SAD SUICIDE.

DEATH OF LADY CABLE'S SISTER.

"AFRAID OF HER HUSBAND."

At Chelsea Mr. C. Luxmore Drew held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Katherine Anne Milward, who was found dead in bed at the residence of her sister, Lady Cable, Cadogan-gardens, Sloane-square, under circumstances of a tragic character. Jeffrey Lionel Milward, a barrister now in practice, residing at Kilburn, identified the body as that of his wife, whose age he gave as 44 years. They were living apart, he said, and had been so for about 18 months. They separated in Egypt, and he had not seen her since until that morning, but he occasionally heard from her after she left Egypt. There had been no talk of any reconciliation, and he did not know whether there would be any or not. His wife had independently means. Her health was recently good, although she suffered occasionally from neuralgia in the early days of her married life, and she was of

An Excitable Nature.

Coroner: Had she ever suggested anything of this sort? Once, when she was very angry, about two and a half years ago, but I attached no importance to it. She then threatened to poison herself; that is the only occasion. I never saw anything to lead me to suppose her mind was

THE CENSORSHIP.

SIR W. S. GILBERT'S PROPOSAL.

DRAMATISTS' GRIEVANCES.

"A Court of Appeal against the judgment of the Censor of Plays" was the proposal submitted to the Home Secretary as an alternative to the abolition of the censorship. It was Sir W. S. Gilbert who voiced this suggestion to curb the autocracy of the "Lord High Censorship." He was one of a number of distinguished authors and playwrights who, headed by Mr. J. M. Barrie, waited on Mr. Herbert Gladstone at the Home Office. Included in the deputation were Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. Gilbert Murray, Mr. Henry James, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mr. Granville Barker. In introducing the deputation Mr. Barrie said it represented every movement for the better that there had been in the English drama for the last 50 years. Whether dead or alive, great or humble, Englishmen of letters, he said, had been united as an almost solid body in passionate protest for nearly 200 years against the humiliation of the censorship. He concluded with a reference to an article by Charles Dickens, in which the great novelist offered to take the office of Examiner of Plays, lock it up, and put on the door the notice: "Gone away; return uncertain."

German Barred. Mr. Pinero said they wished to urgently represent their view that the

EDUCATION BILL

INTRODUCED IN THE COMMONS.

DRASTIC CHANGES.

Mr. McKenna introduced the Government's Education Bill in the House of Commons this week. The measure involves vast and drastic changes in the education system of England and Wales, entirely changing the position of voluntary schools, and makes an extra demand on the Exchequer for £1,400,000 a year. The chief points in Mr. McKenna's Bill are as follows:—

Provided schools under absolute public control to receive both State grant and rate aid.

Voluntary schools to receive State grant only.

The school in a "single-school area" must be a provided school under public control, on condition that no child can be compelled to attend any other school than a provided school.

If the parents of any child desire it, such a school must be provided. There shall be no religious tests for teachers in provided schools.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS AND STATE GRANTS.

A voluntary school (except in "single-school areas") may "contract out," i.e., receive State grants but not rate aid.

(1) Parents desire such school.

(2) Its average attendance is at least 30 children.

(3) It is not carried on for private profit.

(4) Charges no fees over 3d. per week.

(5) Its standard of education is the same as in provided schools.

Voluntary schools which fail to observe these conditions will receive no State grants.

TRANSFER OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

Voluntary schools may be handed over to the local authority, absolutely or on terms, where the trust is purely educational, and even in "single-school areas" where it is other than purely educational. Local authorities shall maintain transferred voluntary schools and may give Cowper-Temple instruction.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

No facilities for special religious instruction shall be given in such transferred voluntary schools except in "single-school areas."

But in such areas special religious instruction by other than the regular teachers in the school may be given on the five days of the week outside school hours. The trustees will have the control of the school on Saturdays and Sundays.

TEACHERS.

Teachers to be taken over and paid by the local authority in all transferred schools.

Provision is made to continue the Teachers' Annuity Fund.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

Relief promised from the Exchequer for ratepayers in heavily-ratified districts.

No school area will receive less than 4s. more per child than it does now.

No school area will get more than 6s. more per child than it does now.

No school area is to receive more than 75 per cent. of the whole cost of its elementary education.

Total cost to the Exchequer, £1,400,000.

Average State grant to be 47s. per child.

The scheme will be revised not later than the year 1911.

THE PRIME MINISTER

WILL RESIGN HIS OFFICE BEFORE EASTER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is acting in accordance with the expressed wish of his colleagues in resigning from taking any hasty decision to retire from his great position as head of his Majesty's Government. It is stated, however, on excellent authority, that the right hon. gentleman will resign his office before Easter, and that Mr. Asquith will succeed him as Prime Minister.

QUEEN'S MINIATURES.

EXPLANATION FROM ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

Jon Hunter, the young grocer who last week pleaded guilty to being concerned in the stealing of the Queen's miniatures from the studio of Carl Hentschel at West Norwood, was bound over at Clerkenwell Petty Sessions by Mr. Wallace, K.C., Mr. Edmondson asked the court to hear a statement with regard to Mr. Goody, the King Alfred beer-house, Cornwall-road, Brixton. He admitted that Mr. Goody had committed an act of the grossest possible folly in handing back the miniatures to the men instead of at once going to the police, but when he read of the importance attached to the miniatures he promptly went to the police and did everything in his power to assist justice. Police evidence having been given, Mr. Wallace said he would not deprive anyone of making an explanation.

THE ALBERT HALL.

At the 37th annual meeting of the Royal Albert Hall Corporation it was stated that there was a debit balance of £1,336 on the year. If they had had a seat rate of £2, instead of 30s., that amount would have been cleared off. The total estimated expenditure for 1908 was £10,556, including £2,497 for the maintenance of the hall.

The report was agreed to unanimously, and it was then decided to levy a seat rate of £2.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB

Differences have, it is understood, arisen in connection with the formation of the Imperial Colonial Club in Piccadilly, in consequence of which the Duke of Newcastle and several of the vice-presidents have resigned.

Don't experiment with a crown, it's dangerous. That's what the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, said. On a box at noon from the chancel, and you will find it in your hand and certain to cure. The most delicate can take them. Sold in 1/3d. tin—(Lancet).

"THE PEOPLE'S CHAMPION."



"Confound their Politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks," Who'd rob a poor man of his beer.

not the slightest foundation for such an imputation. There was also the question whether Mr. Johnson had robbed the members of the association, not only of their rights but of thousands of pounds of their money. The defendant now said that he had not suggested that Mr. Johnson had robbed the members of the association of any money. That statement was made too late. The speeches showed clearly that defendant intended to make the serious charge that Mr. Johnson had robbed the members, and he asked them to award such damages as to show that they considered the charges unwarranted and without foundation.

Complicity to Pat.

Justice Bucknill, in summing up, warned the jury against allowing their minds to be prejudiced against defendant because he had been convicted of violence. They should treat him as an honest, hot-headed man. Despite what counsel had said, he loved there was a good deal of good in Pat yet. If, however, he had overstepped the line, and had said hard and cruel things, they must give a verdict against him. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, with £1,000 damages and costs. The foreman stated that the jury considered the slanders were gross and malicious, considering the amount involved, the jury disapproved of the non-employment of chartered accountants. The defendant having promised not to repeat the slanders, his lordship made no order on the application for an injunction. In a second case, *Dewie v. M'Nicholas*, it was stated that the parties had come to an arrangement, and with his lordship's permission, there would be judgment for Dewie for £25 without costs.

Mrs. WILSON'S SOUTHERN STOVE has been used over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while cooking with perfect success. It warms the child, softens the crust, cooks all meats, roasts and bakes, and is the best stove for the kitchen. It is made in London, and is sold in all parts of the world.

unbowed, and I was surprised to hear what had happened. Had she been in the habit of taking drugs? She had taken sulphonal. She was a temperate woman. Hbt Geo. Pearce, of Piccadilly, said he had known her for two or three years. She was a very delicate, highly-strung woman. He did not know Mr. Milward and he did not see Mrs. Milward very often. Deceased was then very nervous and excitable, talking incoherently, clinging to his sister and asking for protection and not to be left alone. Coroner: Was she afraid of anyone in particular? Her husband. Did she say that? She said so. Do you know if there was any recent cause for that? I cannot say.

A Little Drink.

Emily Arthur, the housekeeper, stated that deceased was excited at times, but never suggested doing anything to herself, and witness had no knowledge of any drug habit on her part. She said nothing about her husband coming. Coroner: Had she any drink? She had had a little drink, perhaps, as her heart was bad. In addition to two bottles and a tumbler was a blue envelope on the writing table. The Coroner said that on this was written "I cannot live, because I am afraid of my husband. God will forgive me." Coroner: Has she ever said she was afraid of her husband coming to the house? Yes. Has he ever been there? No. The Coroner recalled the husband, and asked him if he had anything to say with regard to the note left by his wife, to which he replied: "I have nothing to say about that. I have no reason to think she had any cause to be frightened of me in any way whatever. She left me in Egypt on account of certain private matters, and since then I have not seen her, nor made any attempt to see her."

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned. British drama could not possibly hold its true rank among the arts so long as the dramatist was subjected to the menace and the insult implied in the present state of things. The suggestion, said Sir Wm. S. Gilbert, which he was entrusted to make was that the office of the censor should have the status of a Court of First Instance from which there should be an appeal to three arbitrators—one to be appointed by the author, one by the Lord Chamberlain, and the third elected by the first two or by the Lord Chancellor. Fees of ten guineas each should be payable to the arbitrators, and that would form a guarantee that the machinery would not be set in motion except on an important matter. These fees should be payable by order of the Court, either by the appellant or the respondent. Sir Wm. recalled the story of an ejaculation in German which he introduced into one of his early plays, and which the Examiner of Plays of the day "blue-pencilled."

A Low Standard. "Bah" then consulted dictionaries, and discovered that the English equivalents of the ejaculation in question would be, "Zounds! I fackins! oobohs!" In such a case, added Sir William, he would gladly withdraw the word in the interests of propriety. Mr. Gladstone, replying, said that it was his duty not to express any final view or judgment on that occasion, but to report all that they had said to the Prime Minister. Mr. Gilbert Murray thanked Mr. Gladstone for receiving the deputation. He said that one point about the censorship, apart from its arbitrary and secret nature, was that the work of the Examiner of Plays was to judge plays on a somewhat low standard. Dramatists tried to express the best thoughts that they had in them, and they felt it a little hard that their work should be judged on exactly the same standard as more frivolous works, judged somewhat in the spirit of the police.

A Slave to Indigestion.

Caused by Hasty Meals.

Cured by the Tonic Treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Busy people who take their meals hurriedly and at irregular intervals are among the first to pay a heavy penalty in the form of Acute Indigestion; this not infrequently develops into the chronic stages. This fact was proved in the sad case of Mrs. Fiddington, of 17, Hamper-st., London, S.E. who suffered a martyrdom of Indigestion, the result of "lightning meals." Her trials continued until she at last discovered the only effective cure in the tonic treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Cause and Effect.

"I know full well," said Mrs. Fiddington, "that in my case the trouble developed because, being a busy woman, I took my meals hurriedly and at irregular hours. The first sign of Indigestion was not serious—just a slight chest pain, with a dull ache under the shoulder blades. Then the pains grew worse, the result of greatly from flatulence and difficult breathing. I had such a sense of suffocation, that I felt compelled to walk about the room for relief. Frequently I felt hungry, and tempting meals would be prepared; yet when I sat down to a meal, the mere odour of food disgusted me and I would have to turn from the table. No wonder I soon became weak and languid."

Bankrupt in Strength.

"I had frequent fits of dizziness, and often reeled and staggered. I looked pale and haggard, and my tongue was coated and discoloured. In time my blood became watery and poor, and my nerves were shattered. 'I tried many remedies, all without benefit, and then resolved to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking a few boxes I found I could digest solid food. Then, as I continued taking the pills, my strength began to return, my spirits brightened, and my nerves braced. I enjoyed sound refreshing sleep, and awoke in the morning ready for breakfast and work; soon all traces of Indigestion and Anæmia had disappeared. I was cured."

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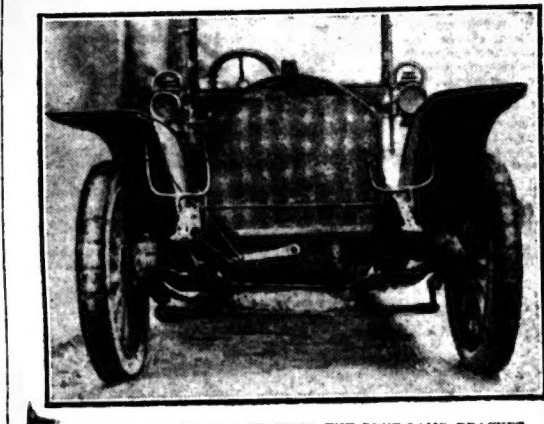
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DEATH IN THE CAR. THE KENLEY MOTOR TRAGEDY.

CHAUFFEUR ON TRIAL.

The court was crowded at Guildford Assizes yesterday when Albert Borer, chauffeur, of Kenley, surrendered to his bail indicted with the manslaughter of Arthur Borer, of Little Roke, Kenley. Borer, while proceeding home with several friends on the night of Jan. 11, was knocked down by a motor-car and killed in Godstone, Surrey. It is alleged that Borer was the driver of the car, and that after the accident he drove away without offering any assistance. Mr. Rawlinson, in opening the case, stated that Borer and some friends on the night in question had spent some time at the Whyteleaf Hotel, and were returning home when a motor-car came upon the scene at a terrific pace. It struck Borer, carried him some 20 or 30 yards, and then threw him on to the left side of the road.

"Culpable Negligence." There was no doubt but that Borer met his death from the culpable negligence of the driver of a motor-car. Supposing Borer had acted indiscreetly in attempting to cross the road, or had acted foolishly at the moment, that would be no defence for a man who had driven a car recklessly and negligently. Counsel did not think it would be contested that there had been negligence, but the question the jury had to solve was whether Borer was the driver of the car. He traced the movements of Borer, and said he did not stop after



A PHOTO OF THE CAR SHOWING THE BENT LAMP BRACKET. (Photo, Hulton.)

the accident because he was frightened at the result. He did not turn to the right to go to Hayes Court, because, if he had done, he would have been immediately traced and identified. But what he did was to drive away furiously to Whyteleaf and home by a circuitous route.

The Evidence. —Wm. Geo. Borer, son of the man who was killed, spoke to being in the company of his father at the Whyteleaf Hotel at 11 o'clock at night, when his father left him to go home. —Albert Ford, of Little Roke, said he accompanied Borer home from the Whyteleaf Hotel. He saw a motor-car approaching, and said, "Look out, here comes a motor." Borer replied, "We will get out of the way." Did you see anything? No. I heard a crash, and looked back, and saw the car going in a zig-zag fashion. Where was Borer? I saw him lying down in the road about 40 yards away. —Where was he lying? He was lying on the left-hand side of the gravel path. —Judge: How did the car go, slow or fast? Very fast, indeed. —Were you able to get the number of the car? No, sir.

Police-Sergeant's Story. —P.S. Ardley said that at 20 minutes to 12 on the night of January 11 a green car passed him when he was standing at the corner of Brentwood-road, and Brighton-road, South Croydon. It was travelling at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. It was a large green car, and he noticed on the number plate L.N. 20. There were other figures, but he could not read them. He went on his bicycle to Purley, and spoke to a policeman on point duty. —P.C. Hampton stated at 11.45 a green car passed him on the Godstone-road, going in the direction of Kenley, at a pace of about 40 miles an hour. He was unable to take the number, owing to the dust and speed. —The car were travelling at that rate, the driver could not have taken the station lane turning to Kenley? No. —Other witnesses were called who actually saw the accident.

Judge Sends for the Car. —It was remarked that the motor-car was in the town, and the judge ordered that it should be brought to the court to be viewed, but it was stated that there was some difficulty in the way, as Brown was the only person there who could manage it. His lordship suggested that it should be pushed to the court. The car was brought in, and was inspected by the jury and counsel, but Mr. Rawlinson stated that the lamp brackets were not in the same position as they were on the night of the accident. Sidney Smith, of Kenley, said that just before Borer was struck he seemed to change his mind. He made an attempt to get on the footpath and then turned back, when he was caught by the car. —The defence was that prisoner was not the driver of the car that caused the death of Borer. —The case was adjourned.

HIS FUNNY WAY. Yesterday, at Bow-st., Jas. Oakes, when charged with assaulting a constable, was asked by the magistrate why he struck the officer in the face. "I have such a funny little way," was the reply to accused, who was sentenced to seven days.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUNING IS IN THE EYE." —A constable, who was charged with assaulting a man, was asked by the magistrate why he struck the man in the face. "I have such a funny little way," was the reply to accused, who was sentenced to seven days.

"LILY, THE LADY." END OF A CURIOUS REVENGE.

RETURN TO HOME AND FORTUNE.

The young woman known as "Lily the Lady," who repudiated kindred and fortune, has decided to abandon her degraded mode of life in the slums of Cardiff and to return to her friends. After having served a sentence of 28 days for creating a disturbance, she was discharged from Cardiff Prison. In order to avoid the crowd which gathered outside the goal at the usual hour of dismissing prisoners, the girl was liberated at an early hour. She was met at the gate by friends of her father, and they left the town by train for the West of England. Henceforth she

Will Abandon the Life she has led for the past few years, and will therefore come into a legacy of £17,000. The story of the girl is one of the strangest and most pathetic of real life dramas. She is the only daughter of an officer in the Army, who has seen a good many years' service abroad. He is now over 70 years of age, and a genial old gentleman though the latter years of his life have been much saddened by this tragedy. In her girlhood "Lily" was the victim of great wrong, and four years ago she left her home and came to lead a reckless life among the lowest of the low, in order to shame her relatives by her conduct. Her father tried everything, he could find her, but in vain, and the next thing he heard, a long time afterwards, was that she had ap-



MISS ELIZABETH ALDCROFT.

parties. Mr. Acton said, for plaintiff, became acquainted about seven years ago, and a courtship sprang up, which continued for some time, plaintiff in the end being seduced by the defendant. He made after this time. Defendant told her, after the birth of a child, that he could not marry her then as he had relatives to support. His mother died, and he again promised marriage, and even took a cottage. Finally, her baby having died, plaintiff said, he broke off the engagement and married another. Plaintiff, in evidence, said defendant paid all expenses incident to her confinement, and also for the child's support as long as it lived. Even then he promised her marriage, and they continued to "keep company" for a time. It was not the fact, as alleged, that she herself broke off the engagement. —In cross-examination, plaintiff said no letters had ever passed between them. The promise to marry was also spoken to by plaintiff's mother and another relative. —Defendant gave his version of his relations with plaintiff. He had known her, he said, since childhood. It was true that he courted her, and that in 1902 he promised her marriage. Before the child was born he was pressed to fulfil his promise, but he said he could only be married on condition that his mother and sister lived with him, as they were dependent on him. That condition plaintiff rejected. After the child's death they

Agreed to Separate and to be friends only. He considered their engagement finally ended. It was not true that he was a party to the taking of a house, as alleged, and defendant admitted that, having known plaintiff all his life, he seduced her. —Mr. Acton: Did you mean to marry her? I did not. —You were only afraid of the disagreeable consequences? I said I would marry with us. I did not mean to be married to one at that time. —Did it not occur to you that all this was a very blackguardly thing? Yes. —The judge, in his summing up, told the jury that they need not concern themselves with the question whether or not actions of this kind should be brought. Whether they ought to be allowed was a very interesting subject which Parliament must consider when they had got through the list of bills which were before them this session. (Laughter.) —The jury found for plaintiff, damages £20.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

NOTORIOUS CLEVER AND FORTUNATE WEST-END THIEF.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions, before Mr. Loveland, K.C., a smartly-dressed young woman, named Edith Squelch, 24, was convicted of having stolen a gold watch and chain, value £50, from Jno. Baldwin, an independent gentleman, living in a flat at Burleigh Mansions, Charing Cross-road. According to prosecutor's evidence, about 11.30 on the night of Dec. 18 he saw prisoner standing on the steps of an hotel in Leicester-sq. Mistaking her for another girl, he spoke to her, and invited her to have a drink, after which they parted company, and he went towards his home. He noticed, however, that she followed, and catching him up, he and she went into his flat. After she had been there a few minutes she complained of illness, and he left the room to get her brandy. On his return they caressed, and she, still complaining of being unwell, suggested she should leave. He saw her downstairs, and later realised that she had stolen his property, and had hurriedly ransacked a bureau.

THREE ADDRESSES.

Det.-sergt. West said the woman was one of the most notorious, clever, and fortunate thieves in the West End. She had lived with a man of bad character, and with others generally adopted a system of having three addresses, one to live at and the others to take gentlemen to for the purposes of robbery. She had been bound over in 1904 for stealing bank notes in a cab, and in 1905 her "bully" was arrested on Dorchester Racecourse £100 in notes stolen from an Indian gentleman she had been seen with. In 1906, too, a man who accused her of theft did not proceed, and she was acquitted. The woman was tried at the last sessions, and she had been in custody since. Det.-sergt. West had interviewed her in her cell, but she refused all information as to what had become of the watch. —Mr. Loveland, K.C., said she was a very dangerous woman to be at large, and ordered her 14 months' hard labour. —She burst into tears, and left the dock crying hysterically.

The London and Paris Exchange (Ltd.) announce that owing to increased business on the Continent a branch will be opened to-morrow in Copenhagen at Vester Voldgade 4, Ny Rosenborg. This office will be in close and constant touch with the offices in London and Paris so that the latest quotations and information on Stock Exchange matters will be at the disposal of clients.

BROKEN PROMISE. DESIGNING LOVER TO PAY.

BLACKGUARDLY CONDUCT.

A sad case was heard at Manchester Assizes in a breach of promise action brought by a young woman named Elizabeth Aldcroft, living in Church-lane, Northenden, against William Wadsworth of the same place. —The



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LIFEBOAT HEROES.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS FROM THE Czar.

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"WIFE WITH MEANS." A TRIPLE BIGAMY CHARGE.

ADVERTISEMENT SEQUEL.

At Leeds, before the stipendiary magistrate, John Woodgate Kinsella, 34, described as a foreman mechanic, was charged with bigamy. It is alleged that Kinsella, under three different names—viz., John Leslie Woodgate, John Matthews, and John Baines—in the space of two months went through a wedding ceremony with three women, two of whom he married within a fortnight. On Jan. 11, under the name of John Matthews, and describing himself as a commercial traveller, he wedded, at Burley Parish Church, Leeds, Beatrice Heath, he having on Nov. 25 married, under the name of John Leslie Woodgate, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Marian Aspinall, she being then and still alive.

Advertisement in a Local Paper.

Under the name of Jno. Baines, it was alleged that on Jan. 25 he married Lottie Beatrice Craggs at St. Margaret's Church, Durham. Prisoner advertised in a local paper for a wife with means. —Mr. Bateson, who prosecuted, stated that Miss Craggs was suffering from appendicitis, and was unable to travel. —Beatrice Heath, of Tinsley, Sheffield, who had answered an advertisement from a "foreman mechanic," met prisoner near the Leeds Post Office, and was married to him at Burley Parish Church. After lodging at Bedford-place she went to London. —Cross-examined: Who bought the wedding ring? I went into the shop for it. Did he go with you? He stayed outside. —Who paid for it? He gave me the money. —You have told us he borrowed £35. 6d. before you went to church? Yes. —How much did he give you to pay for the wedding ring? Ten shillings. —Out of the money he borrowed from you? He had 18s. of his own.

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—What happened after you got married? You ought to have been starting your honeymoon. —I walked round where? (A laugh.) —I don't know. —For how long? I don't know. (Laughter.) —Did he not go straight away to a public-house? Yes. About dinner time he went in there to ask if they could tell us of any lodgings. We stayed there a few minutes. I had nothing. He had some whisky. —How long was it after you were married that he left you? I caught the "something to two" train to Bingley. I left him in the station at Leeds. —Prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes. Bail was refused.

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A MURDER GANG. TERRIBLE CRIMES IN INDIA. GRUESOME DISCOVERIES.

According to the Bombay correspondent of the Central News, the "Pioneer Mail" publishes details of a terrible series of murders which have been recently brought to light in the town of Bangalore. A gang of five men are under arrest, having by their own confession admitted to a number of gruesome crimes, the victims all being young men. According to the disclosures, no fewer than eight youths have been done to death in various parts of the city. In each case the bodies, after being stripped of all valuables, were buried in the courtyard of houses or otherwise disposed of, and three graves which have been dug up by the police, acting on the information supplied by the murderers, have been found to contain the remains of five corpses. The accused men admit that after they deceived their unsuspecting victims they gave them poison, then chloroformed them, and after removing their jewellery, cut their throats and buried them. Several more missing lads have yet to be accounted for. The greatest excitement prevails among the native populace, and the police have had to take special precautions to prevent the murderers being lynched by the infuriated mob.

Boy Buried Alive.

After the five bodies were unearthed the police were enabled to take further steps which resulted in the discovery of two more unfortunate victims. The accused, after an interrogation, conducted with some official to a well-frequented permanent police beat, and pointed out the floor of a kitchen, under which they stated a boy was buried. On digging down six feet the corpse of a youth was discovered, which had seemingly, from the position of the body and the contortions of the limbs, been interred alive. The murderers related that the lad was decoyed to the house, and as usual dosed with poison, this time chloral, which, not taking effect sufficiently, they tried chloroform. Before the boy was entirely unconscious the men were disturbed by a noise in the street, so they hurriedly buried him without cutting his throat after removing all valuables. For the officials' inspection the murderers produced from a cupboard in the wall a bottle containing chloral mixture, with which they had dosed the deceased. The body was later identified by the parents as their 18-year-old son. It is now awaiting a post-mortem. This murder, it is alleged, was committed as far back as Oct. 9.

Held Under Water.

Another murder was then confessed to. About a year ago one Chelvaraj, son of well-to-do parents, was found dead in a tank behind the United Soldiers' Club. The body was identified by the father, who, suspecting foul play, since the gold and silver bangles and anklets deceased was wearing were missing, notified the authorities, who ordered a post-mortem to be held. The medical officer certified that death was due to drowning, but the accused now confess to having murdered the boy. They decoyed him to the city, gave him a dose of arsenic, which caused vomiting, but deceased resisted attempts to make him take a piece. Three men got to the beach, and the lifeboat then set out to search for other survivors. First the captain was found floating by himself on the poop; then from another piece of wreckage the cook was rescued. Next three men were seen hanging to the chain plates on the vessel's broadside. The lifeboatmen jumped on to the timbers, broken and unconscious men, fastened ropes to them, and dragged them through the sea to the lifeboat. They were three days in hospital, but ultimately recovered. Other hands were swept away and drowned. The sea was covered with wood from the vessel's cargo, and was perilous for the lifeboat to sail among the wreckage. The mayor presented the medals from the Russian Vice-Consul, and in handing them to the men warmly congratulated them on their gallantry.

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GAITY THEATRE.
NIGHTLY AT 8.15. **MR. TREE.**
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PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
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CRITICISM THEATRE.
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WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.
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NEW THEATRE.
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SAVOY.
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APOLLO. Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
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ALHAMBRA. Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
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DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.
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KINGSWAY THEATRE.
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THE PLAYHOUSE.
NIGHTLY AT 8.15. **MR. TREE.**
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DOYLE CARTER'S OPERA CO'S
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MAYMARKET THEATRE.
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VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
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SHAFESBURY THEATRE.
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OUR NEW SERIAL.
Next week we shall give the opening chapters of a thrilling serial story from the pen of Kit Douglas, the well-known author of "The Fatal Kiss" and "The Sin of Silence," entitled **THE FEAST OF VENGEANCE.**

which has been specially written for "The People." The story will be found of absorbing interest from start to finish, and abounds with exciting incidents, some of which vividly recall the recent Monte Carlo Murder. The dramatic meeting of a famous politician with his wife at the gaming tables after years of separation, and the tragedy which followed, will thrill every reader. "The Feast of Vengeance" is certainly one of the most powerful novels presented to readers of "The People."

The People.
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By Post and Cheque to be payable to "The People," and in all cases crossed "Pay to the Order of the Editor."

IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MAKING ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED "THE PEOPLE."—*W. G. W.*

TEMPERANCE—OR TYRANNY?
Without making any pretence, here and now, to criticise the details of Mr. Aquil's attempt to handle the thorny subject of temperance legislation, we will merely say that our principal objections to the new measure are threefold. In the first place it is a gross injustice to the license-holder, who will have to pay about double what he pays already in order to provide "compensation" for the extinction of his license at the end of fourteen years, if he is not one of those 32,000 publicans who are to be compulsorily dispossessed within that term of years. Secondly, the financial requirements of the measure strike a grievous blow at all holders of brewery shares, many of whom are small investors who will be reduced to ruin by the inevitable loss of their dividends. There are a quarter of a million shareholders in brewery companies, owning capital to the tune of £240,000,000; all of them are threatened, and business will suffer from the slump in all sorts of indirect ways. Lastly, the Bill is as futile as it is tyrannical; it will do next to nothing to promote temperance, because, although it hampers the publican and inconveniently the public, it makes no adequate provision for preventing the growth of so-called "clubs," which are often merely unlicensed drink-shops, and, at the same time, free from the severe restrictions to which licensed premises are subjected. For our own part, we are convinced that, though this Bill may please the temperance fanatic, it will please nobody else, but, on the contrary, will materially assist in swelling the rising tide of popular resentment against the present Administration. For the Bill is not a measure of temperance reform, but of sheer tyranny.

THE PORT OF LONDON.
OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.
At Tuesday's meeting of the L.C.C. the Rivers Committee will present a further report on the subject of the Port of London. In this report the committee state that some of their members met the President of the Board of Trade in conference on the subject. He then gave the following indication of the main proposals contemplated, namely:—

(1) That the Port Authority would not be a Municipal Authority.
(2) That there would be no compulsory acquisition of the docks but that if terms were agreed with the dock companies for the purchase of their undertakings and were embodied in the Bill, the Bill would render it obligatory upon the Port Authority to purchase the undertaking of the dock companies, and that the settlement of such terms be left to the Port Authority.

(3) That the Port Authority would be enabled to continue the existing dues on shipping as levied by the Thames Conservancy Act, 1893.
(4) That some licensing charge would be imposed on barges.

THE EDUCATION BILL.
At a largely attended special meeting of the Maudslayi Committee of the National Society, held at the society's offices, Westminster, yesterday, the following resolution was agreed to:—
The Education Bill of 1908 gives no basis for a solution of the Education question, because in many respects it violates the principles of justice and religious education, and consequently it must be met by uncompromising opposition.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London 2,287 births and 1,638 deaths were registered last week. The births were 173 below and the deaths 164 above the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been 17.2, 17.7, and 19.0 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, was 18.5 last week. The 1,638 deaths included 22 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 1 from enteric fever, and 9 from diarrhoea. The deaths attributed directly to influenza numbered 26.

Different forms of violence caused 38 deaths. Of these 7 were cases of suicide and 1 of homicide, while the remaining 30 deaths were attributed to accident or negligence.

In Greater London 3,513 births and 2,429 deaths were registered. Allow- ing for increase of population, these numbers are 250 below and 208 above the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The deaths registered last week in 26 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,234,952 persons in the middle of this year. In the preceding three weeks the rates had been 18.2, 18.3, and 18.6.

A basketful of the first nettle sprouts of the season, which are as palatable as spinach, was received this week by a West London green-grocer.

ELECTRIC LIGHT VICTIMIOUS.
A peasant from Ober Hosen, who saw electric light for the first time at a hotel in Mayence, where he was spending the night, broke a blood-vessel in endeavouring to blow out the light. His condition is hopeless.

WARDING OFF INFLUENZA.
A London doctor, to whom the influenza epidemic has brought an enormous amount of extra work, says that he himself takes eucalyptus lozenges as a preventive against the malady and smokes as much as possible.

WORKHOUSE COUNSHIP.
John Salisbury, aged 60, has discharged himself from the Tipton Workhouse in order that he can return to the land and marry Miss Ellen Roberts, a fellow inmate of the institution. 10 years his junior. Neither the master nor any of the other inmates knew of the consignment until the registrar had been consulted.

The King of Siam has sanctioned the scheme for providing Bangkok with a water supply.

For a scheme for an airship service between Paris and London an aerial transport company is inviting subscriptions.

Lord Annaly has been appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales, in the room of the late Lord Chesham.

The work of erecting a bungalow for the Queen has been commenced on the sea beach at Southsea, near Southampton.

According to the National Hardwood Association of America, there is hardly sufficient timber in the forests of the United States to last another 30 years.

After a voyage of over 400 miles, during which a violent gale was encountered, the English balloon Kismet, which left London with two passengers, descended near Athens, on the Swiss frontier.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to request the Government to undertake short distance wireless telegraphy experiments and the erection of stations at British possessions abroad.

The French Senate has unanimously adopted the Bill regarding the participation of the Government services in the Franco-British Exhibition in London and the opening of special credits for this purpose.

DOVER'S CHIEF CONSTABLE.
Chief Constable Knott, of Dover Borough Police, has resigned on account of ill-health after 30 years' service. He had worked his way to the head of the force from police-constable. He is succeeded by Chief Insp. Fox, who has also risen from constable in the same force.

KENT WORTHIES.
A painting of Sir A. Knocker, who was town clerk of Dover for 40 years, was unveiled in the Dover Town Hall this week, and a stained glass window was also unveiled in memory of Dr. Axtell, a well-known Kentish philanthropist, who gave a grand organ to the town, and was known as Dover's grand old man.

THE "RELIGION SHIP."
Capt. Jas. Fowler, who has just died at Scarborough, aged 78, had a most interesting career. In 1868 he was appointed captain of the London Missionary Society's ship John Williams, and had many memorable experiences with the "religion ship," as she is called by natives, among the scattered islands of the Pacific. He had a remarkable collection of curiosities.

Lord Brassey's installation as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports will take place at Dover on April 21. Canon Keating was this week consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton at St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham.

Pleading at the annual meeting of the Hotel of St. Luke, the Bishop of Exeter said that the funds were £1,500 in arrears.

No part of the battle-ship Montagu, which was wrecked off Lundy Island, is now visible, the heavy seas of the recent great gale having completely smashed its hull.

Towards their Self-Denial Fund, the Suffragists received a cheque for £1 from men who had denied the apparatus required during a week. One of them was a Liberal M.P.

The Congo, said the Rev. Thos. Lewis at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a man's real child, does not count—the eldest son of the eldest sister is always the heir.

Burglars broke into Sir Charles Dike's summer residence at Ship- erton Egypt. They were either disturbed or the intended to return, as many articles were packed for removal.

At the annual meeting of the Colne Oyster Fishery Co., it was reported that the fishery was highly prosperous, and that 21 millions of the best oysters had been sold during the 12 months.

On the ground that it favoured of politics, the Edinburgh Council refused, by 41 votes to six, to entertain a motion that all electoral disabilities of women should be removed, and that Parliament should legislate accordingly.

The King and Queen were represented at the funeral, in Bromley Cemetery, of the late Mr. Chas. Taylor, who entered the service of the late Queen Victoria in 1858, and was in the royal service for 48 years, being for a long time inspector in the Lord Chamberlain's department.

MEMORIAL TO AN EXPLORER.
A stained-glass window and brass have been erected in Farnham Church, in memory of Capt. G. Gosling, Rifle Brigade, who died of blackwater fever in June, 1906, while exploring Central Africa with the Gosling-Alexander Expedition.

L.C.C. SPELLING OBJECTED TO.
"We do not approve of the proposed name as a spell," say the Wandsworth Council, reporting on a proposal of the County Council to call a new Tooting thoroughfare "Perthmore-st." after Perth House, which formerly stood on the site.

FROM LONDON TO DEVON.
At a special meeting of Newton Abbot Urban Council Mr. C. D. White, deputy-surveyor for Hantswell District Council for seven years, was appointed surveyor for the authority, at a salary of £250 per annum. There were over 130 applications, half a dozen of whom attended personally.

The Salvador Congress has approved a loan of a million pounds, which it is proposed to raise in England.

Inquiries are being made by the London County Council's officers with regard to suitable sites for open-air schools and the question of buildings, and a detailed scheme will shortly be submitted to the Council.

Mr. F. Gordon Colman, Master of the Surrey Union Fox Hunt, has been elected president of the Surrey Agricultural Association, which has just entered on the 70th year of its existence.

Since the beginning of the year no fewer than 533 applications have been made for small holdings in Wiltshire, the applicants residing in 123 different parishes, and their total requirements being 11,300 acres.

A fine of £50, and £5 5s. costs, was inflicted by the Haywards's Health Bench on a Hantsport butcher, Frank Botting, for having diseased pork intended for human food in his shops and slaughterhouse.

Funds are being raised for a memorial to the late Lord Chesham, to take the form of a permanent memorial in Buckinghamshire, and some permanent provision for the benefit of old soldiers.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches all over the kingdom and in the United States, and the Associated Society, having branches only in Great Britain, have amalgamated.

The National Agricultural Examination Board will hold the ninth annual examination for the National Diploma in the Science and Practice of Agriculture at the University, Leeds, on April 27. Entries close on March 31.

DOUBLE WEDDING CELEBRATION.
At Chester-le-Street Mr. and Mrs. Rbt. Simpson and Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Naylor celebrated the 52nd anniversary of their double wedding at Pelton Church. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Naylor are cousins, and their wives have been friends for 60 years.

"SIAMSE TWINS" AT BRIGHTON.
Twins (girls) born at Brighton are quoted at the hips by an indissoluble bond of flesh and bone. One child has been noticed to be crying while the other is asleep; and one has suffered from certain infantile troubles while the other has remained unaffected.

SOCIALISTS ROUTED.
The Conservative vans which are touring the country spreading the principles of Tariff Reform v. Socialism are making thousands of converts. At Salisbury an attempt was made by the Socialists to capture a meeting which was being addressed by Mr. Hepburn, but it failed ignominiously, the vast crowd cheering vociferously the Unionist speaker, who was ultimately left in possession of the field.

Sir Gerald Strickland, the Governor of Tasmania, and Lady Strickland, are sailing for England by the ss. Orontes.

Essex Education Committee has adopted a scheme by which compulsory games will become part of the curriculum at their secondary schools.

On March 19, the Bishop of Southw- ick will dedicate the new organ for the chapel at Brompton Prison, in which daily service is held.

A dwarf conscript has presented himself before the military authorities of Beaumetz-les-Loges (Pas-de-Calais). He is René Demeria, and his height is 3 ft. 1 in.

In a case at Brentford the clerk to the local guardians said that at present they had no fewer than 100 destitute wives and children on their hands.

On the arrival of an express train from Holland at Brussels was discovered that £2,240 in bank-notes had been extracted from a postbag en route.

Sompingham House, a farmhouse on the Crown estate in Lincolnshire, was struck by lightning, one chimney being wrecked and portions of a gable destroyed.

Two flags of the 5th British Legion, who went to Spain on the death of Ferdinand VII. and fought there in the cause of Maria Christina against Don Carlos, are shortly to be sold by auction.

Colt. Capt. H. G. Shepherd, of the Gordon Highlanders, was sentenced at Alderhot to six months' hard labour for embezzling £119, the property of the King, and afterwards to be handed over to the military authorities as a deserter.

Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has called upon the banks to return the sum of 35 million dollars, which represents a portion of the amount advanced by the Government during the recent financial panic.

"SUPERIOR."
An advertisement for a "superior lady-help" offers 6s. weekly for the following duties: rise at 6 a.m., prepare five children for school, and scrub and clean six rooms.

FULHAM'S NEW LIBRARY.
Fulham Borough Council will adopt the open-access system in the new Central Library, to be erected as a result of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the borough. Plans of the new building, which does not contain any striking architectural embellishments, have been approved.

MUFFLED PROFANITY.
"Her language was so shocking that, in order to prevent it reaching the ears of passers-by, we had to wrap a shawl round her head while we brought her to the police station."

So remarked P.C. Fleetwood giving evidence against Rose McCuskey, 56, who, at Preston, for being drunk and disorderly, was sent to prison for a month.

In an action at Wandsworth County Court Mr. Dickens appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Shakespeare for defendant.

Mr. W. J. Edwards, municipal reformer, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Southwark Borough Council by a majority of 350 votes.

During last year, states a return just issued, 150 claims a day were entered at Wandsworth County Court on the 120 days the judge sat. The total amount claimed was £167,014.

Subscribers to the Crosby Hall Preservation Fund are having their contributions returned to them, with a short statement expressing regret at the failure of the scheme.

It was resolved at the annual meeting of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. to take a plébiscite of the whole of the shareholders on the question of Sunday sailings.

The International Sleeping Sickness Commission will meet in London on March 9 at the Foreign Office, the Congo Free State, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Spain all being represented.

Mr. Jno. Pike, of the Children's Aid Society, has been appointed by the Home Office as Children's Probation Officer for Old-st., Thames, N. London, Greenwich, and Woolwich Police Courts.

In the Sunderland Council Schools there are 32 scholars who stammer, and it has been decided to engage a specialist to give lessons to the teachers on the best method of curing the affliction.

A schoolgirl of 13 voted this week in an election of guardians at Heywood, in Lancashire. Her name had got on the list of voters as the joint occupier of a dwelling house, and she claimed a ballot paper and recorded her vote.

LEAP YEAR VAGARIES.
There were novel figures in a cotillion at a dance given at Sherry's Restaurant, in New York. In one, four girls each drove a man with gilt reins, jockey caps being the favours.

In a leap year figure the men wore long bridal veils and carried bouquets of lilies.

EX-MAYORS AS CANDIDATES.
The two Unionist candidates for Ipswich at the next general election will be Mr. Bunnell Burton and Mr. Arthur C. Churchman. Like the sitting members, both are ex-mayors of the borough, so that at the next election Ipswich will have four ex-mayors as candidates, which is believed to be a record.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
Steamship communication between England and the Continent will be improved early in the spring by the establishment by the N.E.R. Co. of a service between Hull and Rotterdam, with sailing from each port every week-day. The company has constructed on the banks of the Humber a huge riverside quay alongside which trains will arrive.

The Bishop of London will preside, and Gen. French will be present at a display of drill and gymnastics, to be given at Queen's Hall on June 22.

Sir E. H. Satow has been appointed Rode Lecturer at Cambridge for the present year. He will give his lectures on June 13.

The death is announced from Copenhagen of Carl Ewald, the writer of fairy tales, which have had a wide sale in England.

While in a fit a young servant named Chas. employed by Mr. W. Turner, of Western-rd., Southall, fell on a fire, and was burned to death.

The first recipient of the Perkin medal is Mr. J. B. F. Horrehoof, for his inventions and improvements in connection with the chemical industry.

The prizes at next June's Horse Show at Olympia will total £10,000, a record for horse shows, and new classes will include a quick change coach competition.

With the sanction of the Emperor, the conference of the International Union for the Protection of Works of Literature and Art will be held in Berlin on Oct. 16.

The sudden death of Mrs. Janet Neville-Rolfe, wife of Rear-Admiral Neville-Rolfe, has created a vacancy on the St. George's, Hanover-sq., Board of Guardians.

Mr. A. Horsley Hanton, the editor of "The Amateur Photographer," died this week at Woodford Green, Essex. He was one of the foremost pictorial photographers.

The Home Office purposes reopening the prison at Borsdal as a convict establishment, and the Dover prison is to be used for "juvenile adults" undergoing the Borsdal system.

Justice Lawrence has just completed 18 years' service on the Bench. He was appointed a judge on Feb. 23, 1890. He is the senior High Court judge in point of age, as he is in his 77th year.

A WEIGHTY SUBJECT.
In order to allow the coffin of Mr. Chas. Atkins, of Harrow, to be removed, the ground-floor bedroom window had to be taken out. Mr. Atkins weighed 34st., and his coffin was 7 ft. long and 4 ft. wide. His two brothers weighed 40st. and 36st.

THE COOK'S "BUS FARE."
Judgment was given for 8d. and costs at Bloomsbury where Mary Mead, a cook, who had called on a prospective mistress at Chelsea on the condition that her omnibus fare both ways was paid, sued the woman for the amount of the fare.

DEMAND FOR SMALL HOLDINGS.
Applications for small holdings are being received daily by the Bucks County Council. The demand of 330 applicants amounts to 1,637 acres of arable and 4,967 acres of pasture land. Many hundreds of allotment holders at present cultivate land belonging to Earl Carrington, the President of the Board of Agriculture.

NEXT WEEK, "IF THE GIRL DOESN'T MIND." SUNG BY MISS VESTA TILLEY.

WHO WANTS A HUSBAND?

SUNG by ERNIE MAYNE.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls.

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Written and Composed by WILL HYDE.

Value (slow).

1. I do feel so lone-ly, I live by my-
2. It is a great pi-ty I'm left in the
3. I should like a wife just to but-ter my
4. I'm think-ing of put-ting my-self up for

self, I can't find a wife for I'm still on the shelf. My pa-rents they
lurch! I'm just like a par-rot that's dropp'd off its perch. To see mar-ried
bread, To wrap me in blas-kets and tuck me in bed. And when I woke
sle, I'm just like a bloo-ter with-out a tail. I'll soon be a

died when I was a boy three, And since then I've lived with my-self, don't you see.
oon-ple's I fill me with pain. Some day I shall throw my-self un-der a train.
up in the night-what a treat To find on my back the old wo-man's cold feet!
skel-a-ton liv-ing a lone-I'm fall-ing to no-thing, I'm all skin and bone.

CHORUS. Repeat ff.

Who wants a hus-band? Girls, now here's your
chance! I want some-one to com-fort me, To cook my
din-ner and make my tea, I'm ve-ry ten-der, I
must be used with care. I want some-one to give me a
bath and comb my cur-ly hair.

SHAH'S PERIL.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

ATTACK WITH BOMBS.

SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

On Friday afternoon a determined attempt was made on the life of the Shah of Persia in the streets of Tehran. Bombs being thrown from the roof of a house in a narrow street at his Majesty, who was proceeding to Doshan-tepe, where he intended to pass a few days. One bomb exploded in the air, while another struck the ground near the Shah's motor-car, killing three out-riders and wounding the chauffeur and about 20 others. The Shah, who was not in the motor-car, but occupied a carriage some distance behind, alighted and entered the nearest house. Shortly afterwards, surrounded by guards, his Majesty proceeded to the palace, which was reached in safety. An active search made in the house from which the infernal machines were thrown and in other houses in the neighbourhood was fruitless, no suspicious characters being discovered. The news caused the greatest surprise at the Persian Legation, as the latest official telegrams from Tehran indicated that the situation was quiet, and that there was nothing to suggest the possibility of an outbreak. Doshan-tepe, where the Shah was going, is a palace some few miles from the capital, where the Shah often spends a few days shooting or hunting.



THE SHAH.

often spends a few days shooting or hunting.

Another Account. According to the Tehran correspondent of "The Times," three bombs were thrown in front of the Royal carriage and exploded with a tremendous report, killing several men and horses. The report of the explosion was heard throughout the town, and the windows in the neighbourhood were smashed. I visited the scene ten minutes after the explosion, adds the correspondent, and found the whole street smeared with the blood of men and animals. Immediately after the explosion the Shah's cavalry escorting him broke, firing in all directions. The number of persons killed, as far as is ascertainable, is 12. Troops have been called out and troubles are expected.

An Unpopular Ruler. Mohamed Ali Mirza cannot be described as a popular monarch—up to the reverse in fact—for he is suspected of the desire to destroy the constitution granted by his father. Secret societies have sprung up in all hands, the reactionary Premier has been assassinated with every mark of popular approval on August 31, and as early as last November a member of one of these societies declared in the course of conversation that "a certain subject of the utmost importance and far-reaching results" was being discussed in these societies. The Shah, he declared, was to be got rid of somehow. His uncle, the Zill-e-Sultan, was actually approached as to whether he would accept the throne if it were offered him. Report says that the Zill-e-Sultan, being deprived of his Governorship of Isfahan after 27 years and of his sine army of 21,000 men, expressed his willingness to accept the offer. In a certain sense, too, he had a claim on the throne, being an elder brother of the late Shah, though his mother was not royal.

Some of His Titles. The Shah is a man of many titles, and they are not modest ones. He is the "Sublime Sovereign," the "Standard of the Sun," the "Monarch of Armies," the "Planet Saturn," the "Well of Science," the "Centre of the Universe," and so on. His Majesty is a good horseman, though rather short, stout, and heavy. He showed energy and individuality in dealing with his province of Esfahan before his accession. Though no English scholar, he is fluent in French, and he is well versed in Haifa, Sadi, and Omar Khayyam.

AN ARTIST'S EARNINGS. At Bloomsbury County Court a judgment summons was heard against Mr. Auguste Van Biele, described as of the Empire Theatre, Holloway-road, for the non-payment of £11 18s. 4d. due to Messrs. Ewart and Bone, geyser-makers, Euston-road. Plaintiff's representative, in stating what were defendant's means, said that he was a large income. The Broken Melody company. He understood that there were profits amounting to about £20 or £100 a week. Judge Bacon: Why haven't you subpoenaed him, and what evidence is there of the defendant's earnings? Plaintiff's solicitor said they had not subpoenaed defendant, who was now ordered by the judge to discharge the debt by monthly instalments of £1.

The Archbishop of London will be Canon in Residence at St. Paul's Cathedral during this month, and will preach on Sunday afternoons at the 2.15 service.

A DOUBLE LIFE.

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW.

CLERK'S DUPLICITY.

A distressing story of a clerk's double life was told at Manchester Assizes, before Justice Riddo, when Greenwood Magnall, aged 36, solicitor's clerk of Burnley, was indicted for having obtained several sums of money by false pretences from Sarah Anne Gambles, a young single woman, living at Padham. The case for the prosecution was that Magnall had converted to his own use £50, which the young woman gave him for the purpose of investing in 30 shares in the Palace Theatre and Hippodrome, Burnley (Ld.). It was also alleged that Miss Gambles had given Magnall several pounds for the payment of interest, which, the prosecution said, Magnall told her she had to pay during the construction of the theatre, and that she would receive it back at the finish.

Arrested on Board.—Miss Gambles stated that she had not received either the shares or her money back, and that she had been told these proceeds after Magnall had married another woman. The arrest was effected on board the Saxonia, which had left Liverpool for the United States, and was anchored in the Mersey. Mr. Riley, in opening the case for the defence, said it was a sordid and creditable story that had been told against Magnall, and that he had to tell that a man, at all events, of some education and belonging to an honourable and respected family should have been leading for so long a double sort of life. He got completely under the girl's domination that he and his friends came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to marry some respectable woman and seek his fortune in another country.

Deceitful Letters. The deceitful letters he wrote during the last few days pretending that he was ill when he was at business were related to an honest desire to escape from Miss Gambles and not because he had committed any crime in reference to her. Magnall denied absolutely that he ever received any money from the woman. Accused gave evidence, and replying to Mr. Riley he denied receiving any money from Gambles. He neither had the £50 nor any of the amounts which Miss Gambles had alleged she paid him for interest and stamps. He was not short of money at the time when Gambles alleged she made these payments to him. Witness having stated that he had been wanting

To Get Rid of the Girl. and could not, Mr. Evans, in cross-examination, asked, "You were wanting to break with her because she was a trouble to you?" Witness: Yes. Just let me see what your letter says. You write and end "With love." Yes, sir. And then, on Nov. 5, "With love, Jim." Yes, Mr. Overend Evans (to the judge): He gave notice of marriage on the 4th, and was married on the 7th. Judge: The day but one after writing this letter you were married? Yes, sir. Mr. Overend Evans: He left the house of Gambles between four and six o'clock. The Registrar's hours are between nine and five, so that before this man saw her on the evening of the 4th and got the 30s. if he got it, he had already given notice of the marriage to the other woman. The Judge: When you were there you had given notice of the marriage? Yes. Mr. Overend Evans: You were writing her to tell her that you were ill in bed and not at attendance at the office? Yes, sir. And all the time you were not ill in bed, and you were attending to the office? Yes. The Judge: And to the other lady? It is

The Meanest Thing I Ever Heard.—Mr. Overend Evans: You behaved in this deceptive way, and you got the office boy to back you up? The clerks in the office knew of the trouble she had been to me. The Judge: It was your own fault, you know. I really cannot let you say these things. I think it is deserving of the world I used of it. On November 6th you write "With love," and you are married next morning to the other girl. Magnall: She had threatened my life on two or three occasions. She threatened that if I ever got on with another girl she would kill me. In his closing address to the jury, Mr. Riley characterized as an invention the story told for the prosecution. It was, he contended, the result of a conspiracy to bring the accused back from his honeymoon on the Atlantic and humiliate him and his people for the wrong inflicted upon Mr. Gambles. Prisoner was found guilty on the main count, and he was sent to gaol for nine months.

REFUSED BURIAL.

VINDICATION WHICH CAME TOO LATE.

As the result of a deplorable scene at the London-road Cemetery, Wellingborough, when a girl of 17, named Smith—who committed suicide because she was accused of stealing two shillings—was refused proper burial rites, much indignation has been excited. Finally the deceased was interred by the curate without his sanction, after he had read some prayers and a portion of Scripture. A MOST PATETIC PART of the affair is that the money the girl was accused of stealing has been found, after her death, at the bottom of a basket. The false accusation is said to have turned her brain, and hence her dramatic end, the coroner's jury finding a verdict of suicide, adding that there was no evidence to show the state of the girl's mind. Interviewed by a Press representative, the curate (the Rev. H. Higgins), whose action was criticised by the crowd at the graveside, said he did not use the ordinary burial service because of the first paragraph in the Order of the Burial of the Dead, which reads: "Here is to be noted that the office ensuing is not to be used for any that die un baptised, or ex-communicate, or have laid violent hands upon themselves."

Marriages and divorces filed up and down the country. At 40, the Rev. H. Higgins, Curate of the London-road Cemetery, Wellingborough, was found guilty of the offence of refusing to bury a girl who had committed suicide because she was accused of stealing two shillings. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

MARRIAGE TANGLE.

THE LADY WHO PROPOSED

A YEAR TOO SOON.

At the South-Western Police-court, before Mr. de Grey, David Toreadano, more generally known as Alfred Daniels, a public entertainer, living at Clowdard, Forest Gate, was summoned by his wife, a music-hall



MRS. TOREADANO.

artist, she alleging that he had deserted her. Mr. de Grey was for complainant, and Mr. B. A. Clifford defended. Complainant was married to defendant in August last at a registry office at West Ham, and he is alleged to have deserted her in the early part of January. She admitted going through the form of marriage with defendant's brother in South Africa, but he died in 1906. Mr. de Grey: Do you propose to raise any question regarding the deceased wife's sister? Mr. Clifford: In this case it is the

Decayed Husband's Brother.—Mr. de Grey: Oh, yes. Mr. Mosley: We have nothing to do with the marriage laws of another country. Mr. de Grey: But it is an English colony. Mr. Mosley: The marriage laws in the colonies are not the same. Mr. de Grey: We recognize them. Complainant said that the defendant gave her to believe that he was the adopted son of her first husband's parents. Defendant was called into the witness-box, and stated that he was the brother of complainant's first husband. He added that she proposed to him. Mr. Mosley: Was it long year then? Are you aware that such a marriage is legalised by Jew's law? I'm not aware of that. Mr. de Grey: I did not know it was held legal by Mosiac law. Mr. Clifford: Yes; it is

Mentioned in Genesis.—Defendant added that he knew the marriage at the registry office was invalid. Mr. Mosley: Did you intend it as such? I knew it was invalid. That is sufficient for you, isn't it?—Do you consider yourself married? No.—Or to anyone else? Certainly not.—Mr. Clifford applied



DAVID TOREADANO.

for an adjournment for proof of the marriage in Africa. Mr. Mosley, who objected, was reminded that the onus of proving a negative regarding the previous marriage ceremony rested on him. Defendant said, however, that he had obtained £100 from his wife. He left her when she was expecting to become a mother wholly unprovided for. Finally the summons was adjourned for legal proof of the African marriage.

THE BILLY SIXTY.

MOCK MARRIAGES AT A FREAK BALL.

A Central News New York telegram says that there has been a remarkable sequel to an exceptionally foolish freak ball which recently took place at Coney Island. A feature of the ball was the performance of 30 "mock" marriages by a public notary, who was invited to the ball for the purpose, 30 couples gaily volunteering to go through a sham ceremony of marriage for the amusement of the assembled company. To their consternation the marriages have been held to be legally binding, and the "silly sixty," as they have been dubbed, will have to go to the courts and obtain decrees of annulment, at considerable cost, if they desire to have the marriages dissolved.

The first Municipal, Building, and Public Health Exhibition will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall from May 1 to 12, inclusive.

"LIVERPOOL COMPOSER" for Coughs, Colds and Whooping Cough. 40, The Strand, London, W.C.2. (Opposite the Strand Theatre, London, W.C.2.)

BOGUS CLERGYMAN.

A PECULIAR MANIA.

THE STATIONER'S SERMON.

Amazing allegations were made when Wm. Tyler, aged 47, described as a stationer, of Holland-road, Kensington, was charged, on remand, at West London, with obtaining a cheque for 31s. 3d. by false pretences from the Rev. Alfred Jno. Pitkin, curate in charge of the parish of Aldbourne, Wilts., and with forging and uttering a number of documents for the purpose of procuring his ordination as a missionary in Canada. At the last hearing it was stated that one of these forged documents—most of which purported to be letters of recommendation from various clergymen—to induce the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Southwark, to admit him to Holy Orders. In the case of the cheque for 31s. 3d., accused actually took a Sunday's duty at Aldbourne, posing as the Rev. E. W. T. Greenfield (his own nephew).

A Canadian Missionary.

and preached at the evening service. Tyler, it appeared, formerly resided in Bridge-road, Hammersmith, where he carried on a small printing business, and it was alleged that one of the bogus letters which he sent to the Bishop of London was represented as having been written by the Rev. John Parry. Accused at that time was taking part in Church work in connection with St. Mark's mission, which was attached to the Hammersmith Parish Church. The Rev. Hyla Holden, Vicar of St. Mark's, Kent, stated that in June, 1905, he was chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In May, 1905, he received a letter, purporting to come from the Rev. W. G. White, acting commissary for the Bishop of Moosee, and addressed from Bridge-road, Hammersmith, in which the writer stated that the Bishop desired that Mr. Tyler, who, he said, had passed the necessary preliminary examinations, should be ordained for the diocese to work in Canada.

Guarantee of Fitness.

Witness wrote in reply that the Archbishop would be willing to ordain Mr. Tyler if the Bishop of Moosee would guarantee Mr. Tyler's fitness for the diocese. To that there came a reply from the Rev. W. G. White assuring the Archbishop of Mr. Tyler's fitness, stating that he (Tyler) had been engaged in Church work at St. Mark's Mission, Hammersmith, and that he (Mr. White) had had the pleasure of reading a paper by Mr. Tyler, and had no hesitation in assuring the Archbishop of his fitness. After some further correspondence a letter was received from Tyler stating that he had been "ploughed" by the doctors for mission work in the Diocese of Moosee, and suggesting that the Archbishop should ordain him for the Diocese of Moosee. Mr. Tyler was also engaged in a letter purporting to be written by the Rev. John Parry, Vicar of Hammersmith, to the following effect:

Dear Mr. Tyler:—I am indeed sorry to hear of your disappointment. You should write to the Archbishop's chaplain at once. Perhaps the Archbishop might order you for the Diocese, leaving you to select your diocese where you thought best. Mr. Parry will read the Stanzas at St. Mark's on Sunday (his own name) to take the service at St. Mark's on Wednesday?

In the end the ordination did not take place, the Archbishop stating that he did not consider it right to ordain him (Tyler) to "an indefinite sphere of duties in the Colonies."

Two Names.

Rev. Arthur Joseph Ester, of St. Matthew's, Croydon, stated that in May and June, 1905, he was commissary to the Bishop of MacKenzie River, to which was attached the Athabasca Diocese, and in consequence of a communication he received from the Bishop he wrote to Mr. Redstone, of Bridge-road, Hammersmith. The prosecution alleged that, under the name of Redstone as well as that of Tyler, accused endeavored to procure ordination. In reply, witness received a letter, signed William Tyler, in which the writer expressed regret that "his cousin" (Mr. Redstone), who had been pressed to accept call from the Bishop of Natal to work in South Africa, had gone out to Natal. He (Tyler), however, suggested that he might take Redstone's place. The Bishop's communication to witness was that he had received an application from a Mr. Red-

stone for ordination for mission work in Canada, and his lordship had asked him (Mr. Easter) to examine the applicant.

Opening a Letter.

The Rev. H. M. Viri, curate of St. Paul's, Hammersmith, stated that St. Paul's, Hammersmith, curate, who he knew accused from 1903-05. Accused took part in the services at St. Mark's mission church. He sometimes took the children's service on Sunday morning. His connection with St. Mark's ended through his opening a letter which had been entrusted to him by the Rev. J. Parry, vicar of Hammersmith. In cross-examination the reverend gentleman repudiated the authorship of a letter signed H. M. Viri, and addressed from 2, North End-road, West Kensington, in which, as reported last week, the writer gave Mr. Tyler a glowing testimonial. He (Mr. Viri) was of opinion that the letter was in accused's handwriting. The magistrate further remanded accused and ordered to accept five shillings (£5) or to find one surety in £100, for his appearance.

A POSTWOMAN.

WHO HAS CARRIED LETTERS FOR 37 YEARS.

We reproduce a photo of Miss Tringham, postwoman and postmistress of Fitchdale, near Doncaster. She has delivered the letters in her district for 37 years, and during that time she has only been off duty for seven days. Her average journey each day is 17 miles, or a total of



MISS TRINGHAM.

6,388 per year. She has been postmistress for 25 years and her earnings are now £27 9s. 6d.

MURDER MYSTERY.

CHARGE AGAINST A YOUTH WITHDRAWN.

Wm. Bailey, who was arrested on a charge of murdering his aunt at Liverpool, was yesterday released. The crime is a complete mystery. Described as a middle-aged woman named Ellen Lumberton, she was found lying strangled with a handkerchief in the house, and about 35, 45, was missing. The theft of this small amount seems to be the only motive for the crime. Wm. Bailey says that he gave deceased 2s. 6d. out of the missing money. The neighbours say that a mysterious stranger had been seen loitering in the neighbourhood of Miss Lumberton's premises. The police are entirely without a clue as to the murderer.

LADY ASSISTANT'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday a sad suicide was reported from St. John's Wood. Miss Alice Scott, a young woman of 19, an assistant at a firm in Lonsdale-road, went upstairs to her room on Thursday night, and standing in front of a mirror, she shot herself twice through the head, death ensuing a few minutes later. She left a letter containing a message to a young man who had known her.

After Influenza.

Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for the after effects of Influenza. It stops the obstinate cough, allays inflammation of throat and lungs, and corrects the intestinal disturbance. Moreover, the tonic properties of the Emulsion quickly overcome the nervous depression and exhaustion which follow the acute attack. After Influenza nothing will so quickly and surely heal the diseased tissues, restore the lost appetite and give renewed strength to the enfeebled system.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES).

FOR DEBILITY AFTER INFLUENZA.

I Crouch Street, Colchester. Dear Sirs,—I have taken Angier's Emulsion at intervals for several years, and have never found any medicine do me so much good all round. For throat and lungs, dyspepsia and general debility, especially that following influenza, it is invaluable. It is soothing and healing, conduces to sleep and improves the appetite. I have recommended it to several, with beneficial results. (Signed) A. BATTERHAM.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Name

Address

Y80 Fill in Coupon and send with 3d. for postage to the

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 22 Snow Hill, London, E.C.

DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

SAVOY ACTRESS

ASKS FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

A SCENE AT A FLAT.

The matrimonial troubles of a Savoy actress were unfolded before the President in the suit for judicial separation brought by Mrs. Kate Elliott against her husband, Percy Elliott, a musical composer, on the ground of desertion. The case had been adjourned to be settled on terms, and Mrs. Elliott went into the box to give formal evidence of desertion. When, however, she stated that her husband had sought to get a divorce from her, the respondent intervened, stating that he could not consent to the case. The court then adjourned, and the case was made the subject of a public hearing. Counsel stated that the parties were married in 1902. The petitioner went on the stage afterwards, becoming an understudy at the Savoy Theatre. Her husband was in the orchestra and was also a writer of musical compositions.

The Wife in the Box.

Subsequently Mrs. Elliott went on four times to the Imperial Theatre, and in each case she was accompanied by her husband. She was seen in the box with her husband, and was much affected with the story of her husband's desertion. He left her to go on tour in South Africa in 1903, and had never returned to provide a home for her. For a year before that she had to help to maintain him and her children. In June, 1907, she received a letter from him, stating that he was in the box.

My own darling Hubby, I wonder if you really do miss me as much as you say. When will you be home? I have a fine letter in the box. I am so glad, dear, for your sake. In August 1904, respondent sent her a cablegram asking her to join Mr. Elliott in his musical programme. "Mr. Percy Elliott's musical recital," Aug. 2, 1904, and suggested that, though a musical success, it was a financial failure, and that it was for this he wanted the £25.

Meeting in a Flat.

Respondent came to her flat last June, put his foot in the door, and when she went out to see him at last, he said, "I have come here to demand money off you." Petitioner said, "Suppose I have not got any?" He said, "You have, you must have. You have a big salary." Petitioner said, "I have not got very much." He replied, "I am not going to leave this room and you are not going to leave until I have some." He said she had spoiled his prospects and refused to sing his songs. She sent her maid for her purse and gave him £25, all she had. He asked her to sing one of his songs, and she agreed. But he wanted her to sing it in her maid's name, and she said it would go better if she sang it in her professional name. He was very angry at that.

The Husband's Evidence.

Percy Elliott, respondent, denied in the box that he ever deserted his wife. He said that before his marriage he had been a sub-professor at the Royal Academy of Music. He then played violin solos in orchestras and afterwards took up musical direction, which was more lucrative. All the time he had been writing music. It was true that he had been sometimes unemployed during their early married life, but he had earned some money. When he saw her at Hull he offered her £5. He refused it three times, and at last, when she pressed him, he accepted. The £5 he had been writing music. It was because he wrote to her at the Savoy asking her to meet him and try to arrange matters. She replied in a curt note that he never wrote to her except when he wanted money.

A Regrettable Incident.

He was very angry, because this came after rumours which he had heard his wife had started that he was always borrowing money from her. He said, "If you accuse me of being a scoundrel, I will come here and say I must have some money so you will have something to talk about." He regretted that incident. Cross-examined by Mr. Bayford, he could not point to any sum which he had offered for the provision of a home since 1903. His lordship said the case had taken a somewhat serious course, because the parties had come to a settlement on terms which were more favourable to the husband than those which he would now have to submit to. The husband, against the advice apparently of his counsel, had insisted that the wife should be contented with the £25 he had written her in the letter, in which she said that he had neglected to provide a home for her, and had never written to her except when he wanted money, his lordship remarked that substantially he believed that was a correct account. The respondent admitted that he had never paid a penny for her maintenance after 1903, and the judge decided that there had been desertion. He granted a decree of judicial separation with custody of the children, and costs against the respondent.

ANGRY HUSBAND

Who Thrashed a Man He Found With His Wife.

Sir Gorell Barnes and a common jury heard the case of Pickersgill v. Pickersgill and McIntyre. It was the suit of Mr. E. B. Pickersgill, clerk in the West Riding Education Department at Wakefield, who asked for a divorce on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife, Mary Louise, with Mr. David McIntyre, insurance agent, against whom damages were claimed. The allegations were denied, the wife counter-claiming her husband with cruelty, which he said was untrue. The wife asked for a judicial separation. Mr. Frampton, in opening the case, said petitioner claimed damages against co-respondent in respect of the wrong he had done in taking the wife away. Mr. and Mrs. Pickersgill were married on Nov. 21, 1894, and there were three children. The marriage was not a happy one.

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Judge Dismisses a Husband's Petition.

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